

STREAMING MOTIONS IN THE LOCAL UNIVERSE

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ABSTRACT. Deviations from the Hubble flow directly probe of the underlying total mass distribution, assuming the gravitational instability picture. We discuss the origin of motion of the Local Group with respect to the Cosmic Background Radiation and review the peculiar velocity field deduced from distances to hundreds of elliptical and spiral galaxies, including new results for the Shapley Supercluster. Bulk-flow solutions which are free of Malmquist-bias are presented, indicating coherence length larger than that expected from the optical and IRAS dipoles or from Cold Dark Matter models.

1. The Origin of Motion of the Local Group

The best known peculiar velocity is that of the sun as deduced from the dipole anisotropy of the Cosmic Background Radiation (CBR). This corresponds to a Local Group velocity of about 600 km/sec with respect to the CBR towards $l \approx 268^\circ; b \approx 27^\circ$.

The origin of the motion can be explored by estimating the acceleration vector ('dipole') due to catalogued galaxies using just their fluxes (since both gravity and flux fall as the square of distance) or including redshift information. In linear theory the acceleration is parallel to the peculiar velocity \mathbf{v} ,

$$\mathbf{v} \propto \frac{f(\Omega_0)}{b} \int \left(\frac{\delta\rho}{\rho}\right) \frac{\hat{\mathbf{r}}}{r^2} d^3r, \quad (1)$$

where $f(\Omega_0) \approx \Omega_0^{0.6}$ (Peebles 1980). When generalized to include the cosmological constant $\lambda_0 \equiv \Lambda/(3H_0^2)$, there is very little change, $f(\Omega_0, \lambda_0) \approx \Omega_0^{0.6} + \frac{1}{70} \lambda_0(1 + \frac{1}{2}\Omega_0)$ (Lahav *et al.* 1991). The 'bias parameter' b is commonly introduced to take into account that galaxies of particular type may not be perfect tracers of the mass fluctuations $\frac{\delta\rho}{\rho}$.

Various recent estimates of light dipoles all lie within 20° of the CBR dipole. Figure 1 shows the growth of the amplitudes of two IRAS dipoles and an optical dipole. We see that the 3 curves level off at about 4000 km/sec, suggesting that about 80 % of the dipole is generated within a radius of 4000 km/sec (although the QDOT dipole may suggest contribution from larger distances). Given a sample of a finite depth, it is possible that there is a contribution to the acceleration due to matter outside the sample. But for example the Shapley Supercluster which is at the same direction of Centaurus/Great-Attractor, but at

a distance of 14000 km/sec, contributes no more than 15 % (of the optical dipole) to the motion of the Local Group (Raychaudhury 1989).

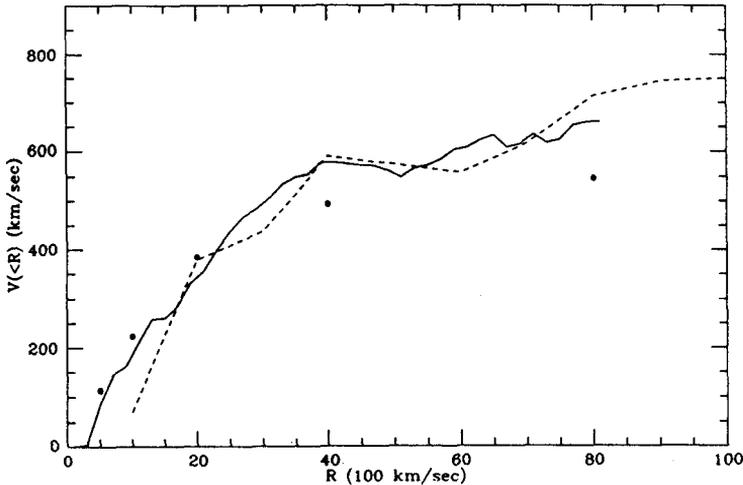


Figure 1. The growth of light dipoles as a function of the radius of a sphere centred at the Local Group. The solid line shows the dipole from a 2 Jy IRAS redshift survey (Strauss & Davis 1988), the dashed line from the QDOT 0.6 Jy IRAS redshift survey (Rowan-Robinson *et al.* 1990), and the dots are from an optical dipole deduced from the UGC and ESO catalogues (Lynden-Bell, Lahav & Burstein 1989). The curves are normalized to agree at about $R=2000$ km/sec.

It is worth emphasizing that the so-called ‘bias parameter’ appears in different ways in different measurements of the galaxy and matter density fields. When discussed in terms of the variance of a density field in (say) spheres of radius of 800 km/sec, the relation between the fluctuations in galaxy density and the matter density is commonly written as $\langle (\frac{\delta n}{n})^2 \rangle_8^{1/2} = b \langle (\frac{\delta \rho}{\rho})^2 \rangle_8^{1/2}$. In these spheres the rms for optical galaxies is roughly unity, but for IRAS galaxies one gets only 0.7, so $b_O/b_I \approx 1.4$. However, when the dipole statistic is discussed, a different moment of the density field is considered (eq. 1) over scale of about 10000 km/sec. The two estimates for b need not agree in principle (unless at every point in space $\frac{\delta n}{n} = b \frac{\delta \rho}{\rho}$). In practice, we find from the optical dipole $\Omega_0^{0.6}/b_O \approx 0.4$, while the IRAS one gives $\Omega_0^{0.6}/b_I \approx 0.8 - 1.0$. So the ratio of the bias parameters is $b_O/b_I \approx 2$, not far from that deduced from the variance on much smaller scales.

2. Line-of-Sight Peculiar Velocities

It is possible to deduce the line-of-sight peculiar velocity of a galaxy by measuring its redshift and its distance, i.e. $V_p = cz - H_0 r$. This way of mapping the peculiar velocity field was pioneered by Rubin and collaborators and in recent years several groups (e.g. Aaronson *et*

al. 1986, Lynden-Bell *et al.* 1988) have used various distance indicators like the infra-red Tully-Fisher (luminosity-line width) relation for spirals and the diameter-velocity dispersion ($D_n - \sigma$) relation for ellipticals. The distance indicators show no dependence on environment, e.g. as a function of the distance from the centre of Coma (Lucey *et al.* 1991).

Assuming that the peculiar velocities are 'real', the 7 Samurai argued that Centaurus is moving, and hence proposed a massive object (the "Great Attractor") behind it, at about 4300 km/sec. Dressler & Faber (1990) claimed an evidence for a 'backside infall' into the 'Great Attractor'. However, Mathewson *et al.* (1991) recently argued that the flow continues, at least out to 6000 km/sec. How far does the flow continue? According to one $D_n - \sigma$ survey (Lucey, Lahav, Lynden-Bell, Terlevich, Melnick and Infante; in preparation) the cluster Shapley 8, a member of the Shapley Supercluster at 14000 km/sec, is consistent with being at rest with respect to the CBR, $V_p = -300 \pm_{600}^{1300}$ km/sec, although the error bars are fairly large, as expected at such large distances.

There is clearly a need for new techniques to deduce peculiar velocities such as the *kinematic* SZ effect (Sunyaev & Zeldovich 1980; Rephaeli & Lahav 1991) or surface brightness fluctuations analysis (Tonry *et al.* 1989).

3. Malmquist Bias Revisited

The deduction of distances suffers a bias since the distance-indicators are drawn from a distribution (either cosmic or due to measurement errors). This kind of problems has been discussed by Eddington and Malmquist already in the 1920's in relation with star counts. For recent discussion see e.g. Sandage, Tammann & Yahil (1979), Aaronson *et al.* (1986), Lynden-Bell *et al.* (1988), Tully (1988) and Faber & Burstein (1988). The distance to an elliptical galaxy can be estimated as $r \propto \sigma^{1.2} / D_n$, where D_n is an angular diameter. If the distribution of the galaxies is uniform there is a higher probability for finding a galaxy at larger distances (due to a larger volume). Similarly, there are biases if a galaxy is likely to reside in a dense region, or due to observational selection effects. The 7 Samurai (Lynden-Bell *et al.* 1988) have corrected each observed distance of an individual galaxy by multiplying it by about 1.15, assuming that elliptical galaxies are distributed uniformly (clearly an unrealistic assumption). Here we show, from work in progress with D. Lynden-Bell, another approach to the problem, based on a procedure used by Schechter (1980). The key idea is to treat the distance-independent parameter (σ in our case) as the independent variable, and to write the conditional probability for the velocity dispersion given other observables and parameters, $P(\sigma | \hat{r}, cz, D_n, \text{flow model}, \dots)$, which we take to be a Gaussian in $\log \sigma$. Note that the predicted σ depends on a flow model (with free parameters) and on the 'field velocity dispersion' σ_f . For more details see Lynden-Bell (1991). One can then write a Likelihood function for all the galaxies observed and solve for the parameters of interest. In this method the selection effects and the density field of the galaxies can be neglected, and it provides good solution for *large* distances. We have used D. Burstein's compilation of $D_n - \sigma$ for 544 individual ellipticals. For galaxies in rich clusters we assigned the cluster velocity dispersion, while for the 'field' galaxies σ_f was left as a free parameter.

For a pure bulk flow model of the ellipticals sample with respect to the CBR (assuming $\sigma \propto D_n^{0.75}$ based on Coma) we found $\sigma_f \approx 350$ km/sec and a streaming motion of $U(l, b) = 501(297, 15)$ km/sec (the error in each component is less than 100 km/sec). For comparison, the 7 Samurai found using their method 521(307,9) and Lilje *et al.* (1986) found from

spirals 502(288,9). Excluding the Centaurus region from our analysis makes little difference, indicating that the bulk flow is a global pattern, not due just to Centaurus.

Next we allowed for radial dependence. For a Top-Hat we get $U(l, b) = 542(302, 18)$ km/sec, with a radius of 5400 km/sec, indicating a large coherence length. As more general and objective family of models, we expanded the density field in spherical harmonics (cf. Regos and Szalay 1989; Scharf *et al.* 1991). Then using Poisson's equation and assuming that the velocity is a gradient of the potential, we can write the predicted line-of-sight velocity as $U_{los}(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_l \sum_m u_{lm}(r) Y_{lm}(\theta, \phi)$, with particular set of radial functions $u_{lm}(r)$. Our preliminary results indicate that the data show no sign of 'backside infall', and that the coherence length is larger than that expected from the optical and IRAS dipoles.

4. Cosmological Implications

We discussed the deduction of $\Omega_0^{0.6}/b$ from the dipole at our position. A comparison of the velocity field and IRAS galaxies at many other points (Bertschinger *et al.* 1990, Yahil 1990, Kaiser *et al.* 1991) gives $\Omega_0^{0.6}/b \approx 1.0 \pm 0.3$, somewhat higher but still consistent with the estimate from the local IRAS dipole. Another approach is to confront the observations directly with the velocities expected in theoretical models for the primordial density fluctuations. The most commonly used and robust statistic is the bulk flows statistic (e.g. Kaiser 1988). Other statistics include the velocity correlation function (Gorski *et al.* 1989; Groth *et al.* 1989), the 'Mach number' (Ostriker & Suto 1989), and the dipole's misalignment angle (Juszkiewicz *et al.* 1990; Lahav *et al.* 1990).

In the bulk flow statistic the measurement of the flow on a given scale R_* is compared with the rms expected in a hypothetical universe specified by a given power-spectrum $P(k)$ and a 'window function' $W(R_*k)$ which describes the observational set-up:

$$\langle V_p^2(R_*) \rangle = H_0^2 \Omega_0^{1.2} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int d^3k \frac{1}{k^2} P(k) W(kR_*). \quad (2)$$

The freedom here is the normalization of the power spectrum which can be specified by the rms fluctuation σ_8 on 800 km/sec sphere.

A general Cold Dark Matter spectrum depends on $\Omega_0 h$; The smaller $\Omega_0 h$, the more power there is at large scale. Indeed, Efstathiou *et al.* (1990) fitted their APM angular two-point correlation function by a CDM model with ($\Omega_0 = 0.2; h = 1$). However, when velocities are considered Ω_0 also controls the strength of gravity by the $\Omega_0^{0.6}$ factor. In Figure 2 we show the predictions of bulk motions for this model, for a Gaussian filter, $W(kR_*) = \exp(-k^2 R_*^2)$. For comparison we also show the standard CDM model ($\Omega_0 = 1.0, h = 0.5$). Although the value of R_* is controversial (Kaiser 1988; Kaiser & Lahav 1989), we see that for unbiased models the low-density CDM model gives peculiar velocities *lower* than the standard model for any R_* . As indicated in the figure for the case ($\Omega_0 = 0.2, h = 0.5$), more power can be provided by decreasing the Hubble constant. If the large streaming motions reported by Willick (1990) and Mathewson *et al.* (1991) are real, 'conventional' models do not have enough power at large scales to match the observations.

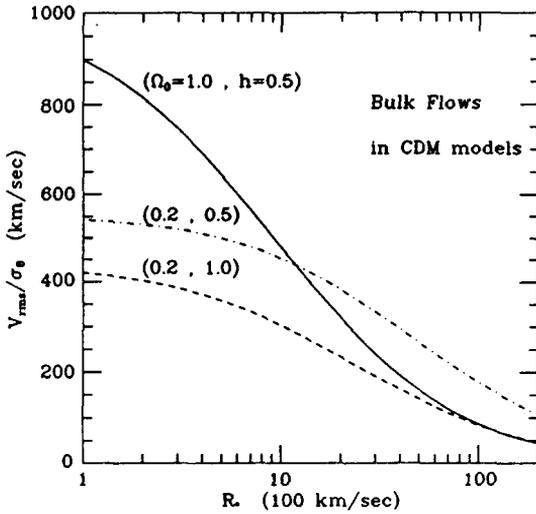


Figure 2. Predicted rms flows for a family of Cold Dark Matter models characterized by Ω_0 and $H_0 \approx 100h$ km/sec/Mpc.

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